HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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585 Maori	585 Maori	585 Maori
585 01 p[01] [p-aspirated][60]	[eng-prevelar][63] [eng-palatalized][64] (free)	53 epsilon[05] [e][67] [epsilon-backed][68]
585 02 t[01 02] [t-aspirated][60] [t-palatalized][61] (free)	08 r-flap[02 03]	54 epsilon-long
585 03 k[01] [k-prevelar-aspirated][60 62]	09 h [h-voice][65] (free)	55 u[08]
585 04 f [phi][30] (free)		56 u-long
585 05 m	51 i[04] [yod][66] (free)	57 o-mid[06]
585 06 n[02]		58 o-long
585 07 eng	52 i-long	59 alpha-unrounded [caret][69] [alpha][70]
		60 alpha-unrounded-long
		61 w[07]

585 $a Maori $d Polynesian $e New Zealand $f 100,000 $g Merritt Ruhlen$g Marilyn Vihman (review) $g John Crothers (editor)

585 $a Biggs, Bruce $b 1961 $c The Structure of New Zealand Maaori $d Anthropological Linguistics 3:3.1-54

585 $a Hohepa, Patrick W. $b 1967 $c A Profile Generative Grammar of Maori $f (Indiana University Publications in Anthropology and Linguistics, Memoir 20 of the International Journal of American Linguistics) $g Baltimore: Waverly Press

585 $a Williams, W.L. and H.W. (revisions: Bird; Ngata) $b 1965 $c First Lessons in Maori $g Whitcombe and Tombs Limited

585 $a **STRESS** $A The stress of stem morphemes is fixed, and falls on the first long vowel, the first diphthong, or the first syllable, in that order of preference. A secondary stress occurs before or after the main stress, and is determined by the same order of preference. In words and phrases affixes and particles are unstressed. (Hohepa, p.10ff)

585 $a **SYLLABLE** $A (C)V(V)(V) $A vowel clusters (VV): long V, and all combinations of short V $A vowel clusters (VVV): /a-long.i, a-long.u, o-long.u/ (p.12f)

585 $a **VOICELESS VOWELS (NON-DISTINCTIVE)** $A Utterance final vowels are devoiced or deleted after any consonant but /r-flap/. (p.11) Together with decreasing loudness and falling pitch this marks the boundary. It is not clear whether all vowels are equally affected or whether devoicing always occurs. But Hohepa says devoicing is only occasional. (p.6) Examples of (presumably) devoiced /i/ and /u/ are given by Biggs on p.9.

585 $a **VOWELS** $A /i-long, o-long, u-long/ are higher than /i, o-mid, u/; /alpha-unrounded-long/ is lower and backer than /alpha-unrounded/. /epsilon-long/ is not noticeably different from /epsilon/." (p.12)

585 01 $A /p, t, k/ are "slightly aspirated before back vowels.... Aspiration increases with stress and loudness." (p.9)

585 02 $A Biggs says /t/ is "alveo-dental," /n/ is "alveo-palatal," and /r-flap/ is "made with the tip of the tongue curved upwards and touching the alveolar ridge a little behind the contact point for English 'd.'" (p.9) Hohepa says /t/ has interdental and alveolar free variants and that /r-flap/ is apico-alveolar; he makes no comment on /n/. (p.5) Williams and Williams say that /t/ and /r-flap/ are "further forward" than the corresponding English sounds, again with no comment on /n/. (p.9)

585 03 $A /r-flap/ "is a tap or slight trill...; many speakers freely vary a central and a lateral release." (p.9)

585 04 $A /i/ "ranges in height from a little higher than my [i] in New Zealand English 'beat,' to a little lower but always forward of my [iota] in 'bit.'" (p.10)

585 05 $A "/epsilon/ ranges higher than the lower allophones of /i/, in unstressed position, but is always back of them." (p.10)

585 06 $A "In close transition with a high or low vowel.../o-mid/ is raised or lowered slightly in the direction of the neighboring vowel." (p.11)

585 07 $A /w/ is realized "with a little friction." "In the contrast between /w/ and /u/ between vowels...spectrograms show the /u/ to be more sonorous and longer than /w/ though still much shorter than /u-long/." (p.10)

585 08 $A /u/ has "considerable range back and front. Fronter allophones follow front vowels and front consonants.... Backer variants follow /eng, k, f, h, o-mid/." (p.11)

585 30 $A /f/ varies "from speaker to speaker" with [phi], which "is more often heard in formal speech by older people. It is, however, the usual form heard in the extreme North of North Aukland, among the Aupoouri tribe." (p.9)

585 60 $A /p, t, k/ are aspirated before front vowels. (p.9)

585 61 $A /t/ may be palatalized before utterance-final high vowel. (p.9)

585 62 $A /k/ is fronted before front vowels. (p.9)

585 63 $A /eng/ is fronted before /i/. (p.9)

585 64 $A /eng/ may be palatalized before /epsilon/. (p.9)

585 65 $A /h/ may be voiced intervocalically. (p.9)

585 66 $A /i/ may be realized as a glide between stop and mid or high vowel, especially in fast speech. (p.10)

585 67 $A /epsilon/ is raised to [e] before high vowels. (p.10)

585 68 $A /epsilon/ is backed after /i, alpha-unrounded, o-mid/. (p.10)

585 69 $A /alpha-unrounded/ is raised to [caret] between consonants or between consonants and juncture. (p.10) ("The highest allophones occur before and after front vowels." (p.10?))

585 70 $A /alpha-unrounded/ is rounded between /w/ and /k/. (p.10)